

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail subject to the risk of the carrier. None but Bank drafts sent by New York mail.

THE DAILY HERALD, one cent per copy, \$7 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays, and on public holidays. It is published at the office of the Proprietor, in the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York.

ADVERTISING: For a full and complete list of the various rates and conditions of advertising, see the "Advertisement" column on the first page of the Herald.

POSTAGE: The Herald is sent by mail to all parts of the United States, at the rate of \$7 per annum in advance.

THE HERALD'S CIRCULATION: The circulation of the Herald is estimated at 100,000 copies per week.

THE HERALD'S REVENUE: The revenue of the Herald is estimated at \$100,000 per annum.

THE HERALD'S PROFIT: The profit of the Herald is estimated at \$50,000 per annum.

VOLUME XXVI.....No. 113

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway, near Nassau.

WIT-THE GARDEN, Broadway, near Nassau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, near Nassau.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 64 Broadway.

NEW LOWERY THEATRE, Broadway, near Nassau.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, near Nassau.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, near Nassau.

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and silk flags. A communication was received from Colonel Wm. Wilson, which was dated April 22, requesting the Common Council to furnish uniforms for his regiment. It was referred to the Union Defence Committee. The Comptroller was instructed to lease the premises No. 30 Fourth avenue for the use of the Fourth Judicial District Court. A resolution providing for the printing of two thousand extra copies of "Valentine's Manual" was adopted. It was stated in the course of the debate that \$7,500 is spent annually for the "Manual." A large amount of routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned till Monday.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday. The report of the Committee of the Whole stated that there are a number of the recruits of the Second regiment quartered at Bellevue Hospital; that the Board have agreed to allow two months pay to their employees who volunteer, and to retain their situation till they return; that the Warden of Bellevue Hospital has been ordered to have one or two wards in that building prepared for the reception of wounded soldiers; and that an application has been received from Dr. Harris for permission to accompany a large number of nurses from Bellevue Hospital, to afford them an opportunity of learning the art of nursing patients properly. The report stated that the number in the institutions at present is 8,316—a decrease of 110 for the week.

Members Horton and Post, two of the United States Marshall's aids, yesterday visited several banks engraving establishments in the city, and seized ten engraved copper plates, some of national bonds for the Southern confederacy, and some of bank notes to be issued for the "Confederate States of America." In the centre of these plates was the likeness of Jefferson Davis. The plates were laid before the Grand Jury, United States Marshal Murray has made the following appointments:—District Court officers—James Lee, Luther Horton, Daniel Sheehan, Adolphus Bost and Stephen Wilson (reappointment). Circuit Court—Thos. Hunt, Wm. McRay, Peter Duffy, Charles Mackay and John Doyle (reappointment).

A meeting of the ladies of the congregation of St. Bartholomew's church took place yesterday for the purpose of providing list, linen bandages, &c., for the wounded soldiers of the federal army. They will meet again this morning at ten o'clock, when committees will be appointed and all the arrangements perfected to carry out their laudable and praiseworthy intentions.

The steamer Asia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown the 11th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her advice is two days later than previously received, and are important.

The Asia brings \$35,000 in specie. The total shipment of gold from Europe from November 1 to March 30, inclusive, was:—

From Liverpool.....	\$22,461,679
From Southampton.....	1,399,450
Total to March 30.....	\$23,861,129
From April 1 to 15.....	291,479
Grand total.....	\$24,152,608

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., Mr. W. E. Foster gave notice that on Mr. Gregory's motion respecting the Southern confederacy of North America, he should move a resolution declaring that the House did not desire to express an opinion on the subject, and demanding that the government should not recognize the newly-born power without "taking security against the continuance of the slave trade."

We have received an interesting account, as detailed by the correspondent of the London Times, of a collision which took place on the evening of the 21st inst. between Mr. Stockton, the American Minister at Rome, and the Papal troops. Brother Jonathan, as usual, was triumphant, and put his foes to an ignominious flight.

Our correspondent on our Continent continues to increase, and extensive preparations are rapidly going forward. Garibaldi is reported at Turin, quite unwell, and bulletins concerning his health are daily issued. The Pope is also quite ill, and his death is an event which it is thought will not be long delayed.

The Liverpool cotton market continues animated. The sales on the 13th were 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet at the advance of the previous day. Breadstuffs were dull, and provisions steady, at previous quotations. On the 11th inst. the Bank of England still further reduced its rate to five per cent. Consols closed on the 13th at 91½ a 91¾.

Our correspondent in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, writing on the 13th inst., says:—"The possession of St. Domingo by the Spanish government and the rebellion in the United States are ruinous to all legitimate commerce here. The new crop of coffee is coming in, and is being stored, without an idea for what purpose; but, succumbing to circumstances, we must bide our time and chances."

We have received a quantity of correspondence from Japan, which is necessarily crowded out. Dates from Yokohama and Jeddo are to February 5. Difficulties with the representatives of foreign Powers were thickening every day, and war is said to be inevitable. The British, French, Prussian and Dutch officials had struck their flags and left Jeddo—the only foreign Minister who remained being Mr. Harris, who appears to be the only one on anything like good terms with the Japanese government. In the meantime the British, French and Russian fleets were on their way, and expected within a week from latest date. All this trouble grows out of the murders of foreigners by the jealous and treacherous natives, especially a party called Damios, who are violently opposed to the government and strongly averse to any treaties with any foreign nation. The government, on its side, is weak, and in its anxiety to appease the feelings of the Damios, has committed at if not instigated the assassinations complained of.

Mr. Hackley, the Street Contractor, who has been indicted in the Sessions for contempt, in refusing to answer a question before the Grand Jury in relation to the alleged Corporation corruption, was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to plead to the indictment. Mr. Fullerton, his counsel, instructed him not to plead, upon which Judge Ingraham said the usual course when the parties refused to plead was for the Court to interpose a plea, and he therefore directed the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty. After a brief discussion between Mr. Fullerton and the District Attorney it was decided that the first indictment against the defendant should be tried at the next Oyer and Terminer, to which he had given bail (the bail to be now renewed), and that the last indictment for the second alleged contempt should be tried at the present term, unless sufficient excuse is shown for its postponement. Bail in each case was given to the amount of \$500. Mr. Fullerton insisted that Mr. Hackley had constitutional rights, and that he was advised not to answer the question until it was decided whether it was legal and the Grand Inquest legally constituted. The case was adjourned to Monday. Mr. Hackley then went before Judge Barnard on a habeas corpus. His counsel insisted on his right to be discharged. The argument was adjourned to this morning. A certiorari has been issued by Judge Ingraham to have the proceedings on the habeas corpus reviewed by the general term.

William Pratt, mate of the ship Montank, charged with piracy, in being engaged in the slave trade, was brought before United States Commissioner White yesterday. Mr. Andrews produced a witness on the part of the government who deposed that Pratt was mate of the vessel, and they took 1,140 slaves on board off Congo river, and brought them to Havana. (The examination stands adjourned.)

Samuel Hogen, who was shot in a cell, a saloon in the Bowery, about two weeks ago, by Deputy Sheriff McManus, died at the New York Hospital last evening. McManus, who has been out on bail, was re-arrested to await the action of the Coroner.

The cotton market was quite firm yesterday, and closed at a further advance in price; the same amount of \$4,000 bales, in the market of 1850, a 10c. for middling uplands; at the close, even lots could not be purchased under 14c. per lb.; the revenue receipts at the ports since the 1st of September last, compared with the same period last year, amounts to \$60,000 below; the decrease in exports amounts to \$64,000 below to Great Britain, 17,000 to France, and 76,000 to other parts—total, \$263,000 below. Flour was more active, and closed at an advance of about 5c. per barrel for most descriptions. Wheat was steady, and in fair shipping demand. Corn was rather firm, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was steady, with sales of meat at \$18 1/4 a \$19 50, and prime at \$13 25 a \$15 25. Beef was firm, and in good demand at former prices. Sugar was in fair request, with sales of about 500 hogs. Coffee was quiet. Freight rates favored shippers.

State of the War—The Southern Programme—The Rights, the Wrongs, the Dangers, the Power and the Duty of our Government.

Our national capital is still inviolate. It is still beleaguered by Confederate traitors and infected by their spies, but we feel easier concerning its safety to-day. Four New York regiments have been thrown in among its defenders, viz.—the Seventh, Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first, and four other regiments of ours are en route, making, in all, a body of 9,500 men, equipped and despatched within a week. Under the immediate supervision of General Sandford, who has now a half dozen other regiments almost ready for embarkation. Good work, this; but with anything corresponding to the equipments of Massachusetts in readiness, our city and State would have had fifty thousand men in Washington to-day. As it is we estimate that there are at least ten thousand loyal armed men now there and in the neighborhood, exclusive of the four or five thousand reported at Annapolis, including flying artillery, sappers and miners, blacksmiths, &c. By to-morrow evening we hope that the defensive force on hand and within a few hours reach of Gen. Scott, will not be less than twenty thousand men.

Meantime the extra session of the secession Legislature of Maryland meets at Annapolis to-morrow, and its first business may be to precipitate a collision in that village. Gov. Hicks has held back this suspected Legislature till dragged into its service by the Baltimore mob, for he appears to have been well informed of the constituent elements of both houses. In calling them together he has simply consented to serve the revolutionary cause. Would it not be well for Governor Morgan at once to apprise Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln that there must be no temporizing or compromising between them and this secession Legislature at Annapolis; but that, on the other hand, it would be well to disperse it with the first manifestations of rebellion against the supreme laws of the land, and the supreme rights of the people of the United States. We are now in a state of war, and until the authorities and people of Maryland shall have ranged themselves on the side of the Union, they will be treated as enemies by the armed legions of the North, with or without orders from Washington. The spirit of our people is, and will cause itself to be, a constant threat, and treacherous foe. There must henceforth be no more courtly compromises with rebels and traitors until they are subdued.

Washington is still held against them, but it is still in danger. The enemy is moving up from the confederate or revolted States, and for all that we know, Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beauregard may have thirty thousand men within twenty-four hours' march of the White House. But if Gen. Scott, as reported, has taken possession of Arlington Heights on the opposite bank of the river, he has gained a most important strategic and defensive position. Upon the whole, we are encouraged to believe that this tremendous pressure of Northern patriotism is exerting a wholesome influence at Washington in behalf of a positive, powerful and decisive plan of operations; but still we do and shall encourage our brave and loyal fellow citizens of the all-powerful North to keep it up.

The origin, the objects, the leaders' agencies and instruments, and the vast and comprehensive plans of this Southern revolution, astounding as they now appear, are only so from the astonishing successes of the general movement. It had been taking root and spreading its branches in and from South Carolina for thirty years, but it might have taken thirty years more to become in any degree alarming, with a proper exercise of vigilance, courage and energy on the part of our federal authorities. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854; the bitter sectional Kansas imbroglio, and its division of the country into two great sectional camps on the slavery question; the narrow escape of the national democracy in 1856 from a crushing defeat; the growing power of the North, and the troubles and weakness of Mr. Buchanan's administration, suggested the idea, and precipitated the fulfillment of this gigantic rebellion.

And here is its programme. The democratic party, demoralized and weakened, was first to be crushed, and it was crushed at its Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of last April and June. This would and did open the door to the election of a Northern anti-slavery President, and this was to be the key note of Southern secession. But, in the meantime, the preparations for practical success in firing the mine of revolution were industriously carried on. Thus Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, Floyd, was sounded and gained over to the conspirators; and he served them well in filling our Southern forts and arsenals with arms and munitions of war, and in removing or refusing to furnish them with garrisons. Thus Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, Cobb, executed the part assigned him, in wasting the money and in destroying the credit of the government. Thompson, of the Interior Department, was also a co-laborer in the plot; and all this time our trusting and incredulous Chief Magistrate was like a sailor fast asleep in a rickety boat, drifting out into an angry sea.

On the 20th of December last the mine was sprung in the secession of South Carolina, and so rapidly was this signal followed up by her confederates, that on the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration he found that not only had six other States revolted, but that in each of these States, in anticipation of open rebellion, all the federal forts (excepting Sumter and Pickens) and all our custom houses, marine hospitals, mints, and other federal property to use

first principle, of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, had been seized by the rebels, and turned over to the revolutionists. Nay, more, Mr. Lincoln was confronted on the 4th day of March with a rebel confederacy and a rebellious President and Cabinet in full blast at Montgomery, Alabama, making constitutions and laws, and organizing for war. But, even thus organized, fortified, armed and equipped, and furnished with military leaders and military officers and engineers in any number, at the expense of the United States, the flustering stroke of this simultaneous programme of a rebellion, it was intended, should fall like a thunder clap upon the slumbering North, and paralyze her beyond the power of recovery.

This contemplated coup d'état was and is the seizure of Washington, including the capture of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet as prisoners of war. This audacious design of the North has heretofore too lightly treated, and notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's reasonable warnings and precautions for his own personal safety, even he it appears, has regarded the plot against himself not so much the climax of a grand rebellion, as the climax or contract of a few misguided ruffians. At length it seems that he and his very able and philosophical Secretary of State, looking across the Potomac from the Southern windows of the White House, seriously realize the fact that they are within the reach of the bombshells of Jefferson Davis. The safety of our President and Cabinet, of our capital and our government, thus far, have been secured mainly through Lieutenant Jones at Harper's Ferry; through the prompt, efficient and admirable intervention of brave old Massachusetts, and through the active and powerful co-operative movements of the started and uprising patriotism of New York, Pennsylvania, &c., has nobly responded to the cry of alarm from our capital, and every man and every woman of every Northern State are ready for all needful sacrifices for the common cause of our common country in this hour of its great distress and danger.

The capture of Washington, and, if possible, of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, is still the undoubted first and paramount object of the rebel confederates. In the success of this project, they know that they cannot hold Washington long; but they count in this thing upon the destruction abroad of the prestige of the government of the United States, upon the seizure of our navy, and upon bringing our administration to terms before the indignant North can come to the rescue. The revolutionists have another great object in view associated with this coup d'état. If successful, they thus calculate upon conquering a peace without suffering a Northern invasion of their populous slaveholding States. Even Maryland, they think, may thus be saved from the hazards of a general slave stampede and a servile insurrection. It is evident, too, that these Southern conspirators have largely depended upon the auxiliaries of treachery and desertion in the army and navy, and of weakness and indecision in our Cabinet. In the services already rendered to this rebellion by desertion and treachery, there is cause of alarm, and in Mr. Lincoln's painful anecdotes and apologies to insolent traitors, there is not much encouragement. But the great North as we see, the means and the will, and will continue to throw her troops into Washington as fast as possible, of all arms, until they present a well provided encampment of fifty thousand men.

With this Northern force concentrated in and near Washington, as it can be within ten days, we shall be prepared to carry the war into the enemy's camp, as we must do to conquer an early peace. The literal defence of Washington will not do. Our right to move troops southward, in the service of our government, is not limited to the privilege of passing them around Maryland, but it extends to every highway in that State, and in every other State, down to Mexico. Our people are awake, aroused, indignant, and resolved that this Union shall stand, and there must be no more half way expedients now with this Southern rebellion. It must be crushed, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

How to Keep the Mail Route Open to Washington.

The republican papers of New York have opened a fire in the rear of the President of their choice. They begin to find out he does not suit them, and some talk even of impeaching him and substituting a man of action in his place. Our readers are aware that Mr. Lincoln was not our candidate. We did not believe in a rail-splitter. We looked for a statesman to steer the ship of State when foaming breakers appeared ahead. We are not, therefore, responsible for the incapacity now displayed; but, on the other hand, we do not agree with the republican journals that any such violent measure should be resorted to as that of impeachment, or superseding a constitutional President for a dictator. Mr. Lincoln, we suppose, means well enough and is not traitorous to the country. We cannot, therefore, get rid of him; but he can very easily get rid of his Cabinet and appoint a vigorous administration in its stead. That is the legitimate course, and which ought to be immediately adopted.

During the last two days there is a painful and growing impression upon the public mind, and particularly among the chiefs of the republican party, that "honest Old Abe" is not equal to the emergency in which he is placed—an emergency sufficient to try the intellect and the courage of a Napoleon. The merchants of New York are dejected and dispirited, fearing, notwithstanding the sacrifices they are making, and the glowing enthusiasm which has been evoked at the North, that all will end in smoke, and the expedition to the South result in failure. They dread, not without some reason, the approach of Jefferson Davis and his able Lieutenant, Beauregard, and the subtle statesmanship of Stephens. They are, therefore, holding numerous secret meetings, as so many committees of public safety, each independently of the others, from the common instinct of self-preservation; and we understand that similar meetings are being held in Philadelphia, where the same distrust prevails as to the competency of the administration. In both cities they speak of organizing a force at their own expense and upon their own responsibility, to keep the direct route to Washington open at all hazards. It is proposed to organize an army of 50,000 men in each city, to arm and equip them, to collect provisions, and send with them a commissariat for their sustenance. The direct mail route to Washington is now closed by the act of Maryland, and the post-

masters of New York and Philadelphia have a right to call upon their fellow citizens, with arms in their hands, to open and keep open the communication between the post offices in those cities, and the General Post Office at the capital.

This is perfectly legal and constitutional. It is one of the powers enumerated in the constitution, as belonging to the general government, "to establish post roads," and when any power is conferred by the constitution the means of exercising it are necessarily included. Now, by concentrating the two armies of 50,000 each at Baltimore, the obstructions would be speedily removed, the highway to the federal capital would be opened, and kept open and safe, and at the same time Maryland would be brought to her senses. There is no necessity for any call of the President to carry out this measure. The postmasters have a right to summon all good citizens to assist in the execution of the Great Office laws, and all who are so disposed have the right to aid them.

The merchants of the two chief cities of the North have the means of organizing such a force, to be placed at the disposal of the two postmasters. Let them each red tape and circumlocution, and go at once into the private enterprise, where there is the capital, can always outstrip even energetic governments in great undertakings; how much more in the case of an unburdened administration, without foresight or spirit of action. If some such vigorous measure be not adopted, we may expect very soon not only to see Jefferson Davis in possession of the federal capital, but taking up his quarters in Philadelphia and the city of New York.

THE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.—Whatever Mr. Jefferson Davis' organs may assert to the contrary, all the indications from the other side are against an immediate recognition of the Southern confederacy by England and France. The Paris correspondent of the London Globe (Lord Palmerston's paper) states that the French government had decided not to receive the Southern Commissioners, whose arrival was daily expected when the Asia left. Southerners in Paris were obliged as usual to apply to the United States Minister for passports, as the French government had made no concession of any kind in their regard. This would show that there is but very little disposition at present on the part of the Emperor to interfere in the quarrel between the federal government and the rebel States. The disinclination will be increased when the news of the President's war proclamation and of the firm and united stand taken by the North reaches him. The question will then assume a light very different from that in which it was placed by the dimensions which were supposed to prevail amongst Northern men in regard to it.

In the English Parliament, Mr. Gregory's motion, recommending a prompt recognition of the Montgomery government by Great Britain, is threatened with a powerful opposition. Mr. C. Forster has given notice of his intention to move an amendment, postponing any opinion on the part of the House of Commons in favor of such recognition, and expressing a hope that it will never be made without security being taken against the revival of the African slave trade. If this be adopted, the English Cabinet will not venture to take any steps in the matter during the present session, and the mission of the Southern Commissioners to London, so far as the present action of England is concerned, will prove a failure.

A RIVAL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The Paris journals are circulating a story to the effect that some of the Roman Catholics of the Southern States have offered the throne of the new confederacy to Francis II. of Naples. This would be consolidating slave institutions with a vengeance.

THE STRAITS OF MACHINAE.

The Straits of Machinae are open. The propeller Prairie State, Granite State, and Michigan, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, and the propeller Montgomery, of Ward's line, passed down this morning from Chicago, deeply laden with grain—the first boats through. They report encountering some ice in the Straits, but say navigation may now be considered open for the season.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Townsend, of Albany; H. Washburn, of Worcester; C. Cassidy, of Albany; H. Y. and B. H. Moore and family, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James S. Pike, United States Minister to the Hague, and family; E. L. Child, of Boston; W. M. Hunt, of New York; R. L. G. M. Merchant, of Philadelphia, and A. O. Lawrence, of Fulton county, are stopping at the River House.

T. F. Eddy, of Fall River; G. A. Drummond, of Montreal; M. Finney and family, of Newport; R. L. Robert and family, of New York; H. B. and family, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ben. W. R. Dumick, of Pennsylvania; M. M. Z. Z. and family, of New York; M. D. and family, of New York; M. and family, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. McDermott, of the British Army; R. L. King and family, of New York; J. M. and family, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

John R. Rowe, Secretary, Gen. Miss Warren, Augusta, Ga.; J. H. and family, of New York; J. M. and family, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

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